

MAP AND GUIDE BOOK

SHOWING

YUKON GOLD FIELDS

COMPILED BY

W. D. JOHNS

WM. H. CHAMBERS

E. M. POUND

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YUKON GOLD FIELDS

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SEATTLE
The Calvert Company
1897.

Apr. 23/28

TO THE PUBLIC:

Having just returned from Dawson City and the Klondike gold fields of the Northwest Territory, Dominion of Canada, and being implored for information by miners, prospectors and friends, we beg leave to submit the following statement regarding the new gold fields, with map attached, compiled by ourselves from practical explorations made while in the country.

It is not within the province of this little booklet or the capabilities of the writers, who are miners and prospectors, to treat upon the great geological phenomena and the immense beds of gold-bearing materials now being found in this great unexplored country.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM H. CHAMBERS,
W. D. JOHNS,
E. M. POUND.

COPY OF THE LAWS

That Govern Placer Mining on the Yukon River.

"Privy Council, Canada, at the Government House at Ottawa, Friday, the 21st day of May, 1897, Present:

His Excellency the Governor General in Council:

"WHEREAS, It is found necessary and expedient that certain amendments and additions should be made to the regulations governing 'placer mining,' established by order of council of the 9th day of November, 1889.

"Therefore, his excellency, in virtue of the provisions of 'the Dominion lands act,' chapter 54, of the Revised Statutes of Canada, and by and with the advice of the queen's privy council for Canada, is pleased to order that the following regulations shall be, and the same are hereby substituted for governance of placer mining along the Yukon river and its tributaries in the Northwest Territories in the room, place and stead of those regulations established by order in council of the 9th of November, 1889.

"(Signed) JOHN J. MCGEE,

"Clerk of Privy Council.

"To the Honorable the Minister of the Interior."

INTERPRETATION.

"'Bar diggings' shall mean any part of a river over which the water extends when the water is in its flooded state, and which is not covered at low water.

"Mines on benches shall be known as bench diggings, and shall for the purpose of defining the size of such claims be excepted from dry diggings.

"Dry diggings shall mean any mine over which a river never extends.

"'Miner' shall mean a male or female over the age of eighteen, but not under that age.

"'Claims' shall mean the personal right of property in a placer mine or diggings during the time for which the grant of such mine or diggings is made.

"'Legal post' shall mean a stake standing not less than four feet above the ground and squared on four sides for at least one foot from the top. Both sides so squared shall measure at least four inches across the face. It shall also mean any stump or tree cut off and squared or faced to the above height and size.

"'Close season' shall mean the period of the year during which placer mining is generally suspended. The period to be fixed by the gold commissioner in whose district the claim is situated.

"'Locality' shall mean the territory along a river (tributary of the Yukon), and its affluents.

"'Mineral' shall include all minerals whatsoever other than coal.

NATURE AND SIZE OF CLAIMS.

First. Bar Diggings: A strip of land 100 feet wide at high water mark and thence extending along into the river to its lowest water level.

Second. The sides of a claim for bar diggings shall be two parallel lines run as nearly as possible at right angles to the stream and shall be marked by four legal posts, one at each end of the claim, at or above high water mark, also one at each end of the claim at or about the edge of the water.

One of the posts at high water mark shall be legibly marked with the name of the miner and the date upon which the claim was staked.

"Third. Dry diggings shall be 100 feet square, and shall have placed at each of its four corners a legal post, upon one of which shall be legibly marked the name of the miner and the date upon which the claim was staked.

"Fourth. Creek and river claims shall be 500 feet long, measured in direction of the general course of the stream, and shall extend in width from base to base of the hill or bench on each side, but when the hill or benches are less than 100 feet apart the claim may be 100 feet in depth. The sides of a claim shall be two parallel lines run as nearly as possible at right angles to the stream. The sides shall be marked with legal posts at or about the edge of the water, and at the rear boundaries of the claim. One of the legal posts at the stream shall be legibly marked with the name of the miner and the date upon which the claim was staked.

"Fifth. Bench claims shall be 100 feet square.

"Sixth. In defining the size of claims, they shall be measured horizontally, irrespective of inequalities on the surface of the ground.

"Seventh. If any person or persons shall discover a new mine, and such discovery shall be established to the satisfaction of the gold commissioner, a claim for the bar diggings 750 feet in length may be granted.

"A new stratum of auriferous earth or gravel situated in a locality where the claims are abandoned shall, for this purpose, be deemed a new mine, although the same locality shall have previously been worked at a different level.

"Ninth. A claim shall be recorded with the gold commissioner in whose district it is situated within three days after the location thereof, if it is located within ten miles of the commissioner's office. One extra day shall be allowed for making such record for every additional ten miles and fraction thereof.

"Eleventh. Entry shall not be granted for a claim which has not been staked by the applicant in person, in the manner specified in these regulations. An affidavit that the claim was staked out by the applicant shall be embodied in form "H" of the schedule hereto.

"Twelfth. An entry fee of \$15 shall be charged the first year and an annual fee of \$100 for each of the following years. This provision shall apply to the locations for which entries have been granted.

"Fifteenth. No miner shall receive a grant for more than one mining claim in the same locality, but the same miner may hold any number of claims by purchase, and any number of miners may unite to work their claims in common upon such terms as they may arrange, provided such agreement be registered with the gold commissioner and a fee of \$5 paid for each registration.

"Sixteenth. Any miner or miners may sell, mortgage, or dispose of his or their claims, provided such disposal be registered with, and a fee of \$2 paid to the gold commissioner.

"Eighteenth. Every miner shall be entitled to the use of so much of the water naturally flowing through or past his claim, and not already lawfully appropriated, as shall in the opinion of the gold commissioner be necessary for the due working thereof, and shall be entitled to drain his own claim free of charge.

"Nineteenth. A claim shall be deemed to be abandoned and open to the occupation and entry by any person when the same shall have remained unworked on working days by the grantee thereof, or by some person on his behalf, for the space of seventy-two hours, unless sickness or other reasonable cause may be shown to the satisfaction of the gold commissioner, or unless the grantee is absent on leave given by the commissioner, upon obtaining evidence satisfactory to himself that this provision is not being complied with, may cancel the entry given for a claim."

Government charges 25 cents per cord on standing timber; 10 cents per cord on fallen timber. \$8.00 for cabin logs if more than one cabin is put up — 30 cords of wood free to each claim.

ROUTES OF TRAVEL.

Practically the great basin of the Yukon is reached by two routes, viz., Dyea and Skaguay; Dyea being the shortest, quickest and cheapest, and the one taken by fully fifty per cent of the gold seekers of the vast interior.

The first part of this route is accomplished by steam navigation from Seattle to Dyea, or from Vancouver, British Columbia.

The next stage is made by canoe and sleigh, or if preferred, by pack train, or by hiring Indians to pack to Lake Lindeman; or forty-five miles to Lake Bennett, by the White Pass or Skaguay route, where boats are built by which the downstream journey is continued to destination.

The ocean route, i. e., via St. Michaels, where ocean steamers of the North American Trading & Transportation Company and the Alaska Commercial Company connect with river boats that ply on

the Yukon, is becoming quite popular, as it avoids the hardships encountered on the overland trip. The first steamer over this route generally leaves Seattle or San Francisco the early part of June of each year, and starts on its last trip for the season some time in August. The last boat for the westward leaves the vicinity of Dawson City during September, but the time is regulated entirely by climatic conditions.

Those taking the overland trip should start from Seattle or Vancouver, B. C., during March or April, as they can then do their transporting on sleighs across the summit and down the lakes, where good timber for boat building is to be found, and the start down the river made when the ice breaks, which is much earlier than upon the lakes, and the mines may be reached twenty days sooner than if the boats are built on the lakes and a wait made for the ice to break there. But the trip can be made very successfully as late as September.

Three or four men should compose each party, as one tent, one stove, and one set of cooking utensils will suffice for all. One of the party should have a knowledge of boat-building, for it is an absolute necessity that the craft should be staunch and substantial. The boat should be at least twenty-five feet long. No man should attempt the journey alone.

OUTFITS.

Seattle and Vancouver, British Columbia, merchants, who make a specialty of this trade, know exactly what is wanted and how it should be put up.

Outfits bought in Vancouver, British Columbia, will be bonded through American territory with-

out payment of duty by the merchants. The Canadian government imposes a tariff on all goods bought on the American side—an average of about 35 per cent duty.

Those outfitting in Seattle or Juneau should have itemized bills of purchase, made in duplicate, cost of goods, etc., receipted by the merchants from whom the goods are bought. This will save time and trouble at the Canadian custom house.

DISTANCES.

In miles from Vancouver to Juneau	628
In miles from Seattle, Wash., to Juneau..	784
80 miles to Haines Mission (Chilkat).....	
100 miles to Dyea.....	20
106 miles to head of canoe navigation	6
116 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles to summit of Chilkoot Pass....	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
126 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles to head of Lake Lindeman....	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
134 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles to foot of Lake Lindeman.....	8
135 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles to head of Lake Bennett	1
161 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles to foot of Lake Bennett	26 $\frac{1}{4}$
164 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles to foot of Caribou Crossing ...	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
181 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles to foot of Tagish Lake	16 $\frac{3}{4}$
186 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles to head of Lake Marsh.....	5
206 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles to foot of Lake Marsh.....	20
223 miles to head of Canyon	16 $\frac{3}{4}$
223 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles to foot of Canyon.....	$\frac{3}{4}$
225 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles to head of White Horse rapids	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
240 miles to Tahkeedah river	14 $\frac{3}{4}$
256 miles to head of Lake Lebarge.....	31
316 miles to Hootalinqua river	29
342 miles to Cassiar bar.....	26
349 miles to Big Salmon river	7
385 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Little Salmon river	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
444 miles to Five Fingers rapids.....	58 $\frac{1}{2}$
450 miles to Rink Rapids	6

503½ miles to Pelly river.....	53½
599½ miles to White river.....	96
609 miles to Stewart river.....	9½
629 miles to Sixty Mile Post.....	20
679 miles to Dawson City.....	50
689 miles to Fort Reliance.....	60
729 miles to Forty Mile Post.....	40
729¾ miles to Fort Cudahy.....	¾
979 miles to Circle City.....	249¼

FROM CIRCLE CITY.

8 miles to Birch creek.....	
50 miles to Deadwood creek.....	42
55 miles to Greenhorn creek.....	5
60 miles to Independence creek.....	5
61 miles to Mastodon creek.....	1
68 miles to Eagle creek.....	7
Vancouver, B. C , to St. Michaels.....	2,844
Seattle to St. Michaels.....	3,000
St. Michaels to Kutlik.....	100
Kutlik to Andreafski.....	125
Andreafski to Holy Cross.....	145
Holy Cross to Koseresfky.....	5
Koserefsky to Anvik.....	75
Anvik to Nulato.....	225
Nulato to Novikakat.....	145
Novikakat to Tanana.....	80
Tanana to Fort Yukon.....	450
Fort Yukon to Circle City.....	200
Circle City to Forty Mile.....	250
Forty Mile to Dawson City.....	50
Total miles.....	4,850

KLONDIKE GOLD FIELDS.

Gold was discovered on the bars of the Klondike, and rocking commenced by a few men. The discovery of rich bars on Forty Mile creek drew every one to it. These men never returned. Years went on and no men went into the country above and beyond. It was not until George Cormack and his two Indian brothers-in-law went up Bonanza (then unnamed), that the now famous diggings were found. Men would not, and could not believe (until the dumps were washed), in the fabulous richness of the mines as shown by pan-nings, was real; but the sight of the cleanups settled it. All attention was centered on Eldorado and Bonanza, and little work was done on the other creeks in the district, for men were scarce; but work done during the past summer has shown other creeks to be very rich, and the extent of the rich gold fields is constantly being expounded. So far there have not been enough men who had grub, and no other interest to develop it. A glance at the map will show that the Dome (the biggest mountain on the Ball Hill Divide, between Klondike and Indian rivers) is the center where all the gold-bearing streams head. At the present outlook, the Klondike will be a great mining camp for years. There are great opportunities for hydraulicing, as well as drifting and sluicing.

TIMBER.

Timber grows in the valleys and on the hills. Spruce and hemlock are the prevailing trees, but white birch is very plentiful in places. Logs for saw mills average about 14 inches. Wood is the universal fuel now. Good coal is found at several points of the Yukon, and will one day be the prevailing fuel of this great river.

CLIMATE OF THE YUKON.

Even the most earnest outside seekers after truth seem unable to learn the climate of the Yukon. Briefly, it may be said to be that of the northern tier of the United States, with the exception that spring is later. The summers are shorter and hotter, the fall earlier, and the winter longer and colder, and the "cold snaps" of much longer duration. The rainfall is greater than that of Eastern North Dakota, so is the snowfall.

The Yukon freezes usually about the 15th of October. This is caused by slush ice discharged by the smaller streams, which first gathers on the shores and fills the eddies, then running together and freezing in larger cakes—it keeps freezing to the shore ice until the channel is almost blocked—the crowded mass of ice cakes moving slower and slower until it suddenly stops and freezes solid; and save in rare years, is not opened again, except in places, until the spring breaks up, which is generally about May 15th to 20th. This again is caused by the melting snow breaking the smaller streams which in turn break the larger ones, which break the Yukon. As is the case in all mountainous countries, it takes about three days for the river to clear itself so that boats can run. It breaks four or five days later at Circle City than at Dawson. In spring, the current at high water is about six miles and in summer about five miles per hour.

Fall comes earlier in the Yukon than in the lower country, there being some freezing nights in September, and the birds flock preparatory to migration. There is usually a fall of snow which goes off and is followed by fine autumn weather—a modified, shortened Indian summer. About the

1st of October it begins to grow appreciably colder, the ground sometimes freezing and it grows steadily colder, although there are pleasant thawing days late into November. By Christmas, winter has fairly set in. In January there is a warm spell, known in the United States as the "January thaw;" some years there is even a slight fall of rain. The severest weather of the winter comes after this. In extremely cold winter it has been known to remain at fifty and sixty degrees for two weeks at a time, going as low as eighty. Usually, however, these cold snaps are of shorter duration, and of a lower degree of cold. Freighters and travellers, generally, lay up until the mercury reaches the forties again.

The snowfall is about three feet; a light, dry snow, which however, packs hard and makes good trails. During the cold weather the sleds run extremely hard, only half the load can be taken that can be hauled in warmer weather, and the load varies with the mercury.

Men dress much as they do outside, except more warmly. Heavy woolen underwear, pants or overalls, a heavy woolen shirt, perhaps a vest; if working near the cabin, a coat or jumper and a mackinaw; a fur parka (a parka is like a Chinaman's blouse, with a hood). It is too warm, except for extremely cold weather. A blue drill parka, with a couple of fur tails to guard the face in very cold or windy weather, is also used. On the feet two or three pairs of woolen socks are worn, with moccasins over them. Felt boots or shoe packs, such as are worn in the Northwest, are very good until the thermometer drops below forty degrees, when they are not safe. A cap of fur completes the costume, though with the hood

of the parka of cloth, is better except in very cold weather. One of the great dangers in winter, is getting the feet wet. If the feet are wet a fire must be built immediately and the feet dried, or freezing and loss of feet will be the result.

The creeks, many of them, keep running over and freezing again, or running in the snow, and one is always in danger of falling through. Water boots of sealskin are worn in the fall and spring and sometimes in winter, to keep the feet dry.

The belief that everything freezes solid in the Yukon, is a great mistake; for the "glacier" which makes so much trouble in the mining, is simply the creek water or surface water from the hills constantly running over and freezing, sometimes making a claim, or even a whole creek, a mass of ice seven to twenty feet deep in spring.

As the spring equinox is neared and passed, the days grow longer rapidly, and the long sunny days loosen up the cold. Thaws, succeeded by cold snaps of ever-loosening severity follow, until by May 1st, the snow is usually gone from the lower valleys. The small creeks break, and by the middle or latter part of May, the Yukon is free, and the almost continuous sun forces a hot summer on with marvelous rapidity. The days are sunny and hot. The hills and valleys are sprinkled with flowers, the crocus being the earliest. In June and July the roses are in bloom, and were it not for mosquitos, the summer would be delightful; they are not a quarter as bad as at Birch creek, however. Currants, raspberries, huckleberries and blueberries are found; the two latter in great abundance on the hillsides. Delicious wines and jellies are made from them.

Birds—Barn swallows, robins, thrushes, yellow

finches, bobolinks and many others come to nest, and about 1 a. m. make the early morning hours melodious with the welcome they give the returning sun.

The almost endless sun makes sleep almost impossible. As the September equinox approaches, the days shorten rapidly and fall comes on.

CHANCES IN YUKON.

Success in mining is generally a matter of chance everywhere. The Yukon is one of the greatest of the gold fields, but it is not all gold, and it has great hardships for a tenderfoot, and men who have been in for years, have seen men who have not been in the district three months, walk off with a fortune. All creeks cannot pay. Many will come in who will get nothing; and all should weigh well the chances and hardships before coming in, for bitter disappointment may follow.

GRUB.

Grub is the great, all-pervading factor in the Yukon. To the miner on his drive, the prospector hunting a creek, the anxious question is—"can we get grub?" It has prevented prospecting, driven men out, delayed progress; has done and is doing it, and will for a year or two do it. *Bring at least a year's supplies.* By no means can the companies get in supplies enough for the coming winter of 1898 and 1899, no matter what effort is made. So in estimating grub, etc., multiply the retail price by ten, and the general price will be for the Yukon. No provisions of any kind for sale in Dawson at the present time.

HARDSHIPS.

To the old miner and prospector who has dodged snow slides in Colorado, or the Slocan, B. C., packed or pulled a sled into the Cœur d'Alene country, Alaska has no terrors, with the exception that the winter is colder and lasts longer. Alaska is no worse, nor as bad, as the Slocan country, but for the tender-feet who know nothing of roughing it, the Yukon offers many hardships, and those who have not grit and endurance should keep out.

WINTER TRAVELING IN THE YUKON.

Traveling and freighting in the Yukon in the past has been by dogs. Last winter, however, when the rush to Klondike from Circle City exhausted the dog supply, men pulled the distance, 360 miles, with their grub and blankets, and three men came up all the way from Fort Yukon without tents or stoves, the thermometer falling at one time to 63 degrees. It was an exceptionally good winter, however. Good dogs are worth about \$100 in the fall, and more in the winter. Horses are now largely successfully used.

BONANZA.

Bonanza creek empties into the Klondike two and one-half miles above the Yukon, and is about 23 miles long. Discovery was made August 11th, 1896, about 13 miles from the mouth. It has a number of side gulches, of which Eldorado is the right hand fork. So much has been written of the richness of Bonanza, that little need be said. While not as rich as Eldorado, there is a large body of pay dirt, and it is predicted that some claims will pay more than in Eldorado. On No.

26 there is a body of pay dirt prospected that at the rate it turned out last summer, 5300 ounces to seven box lengths, it will at a conservative estimate, yield \$1,500,000. Bonanza is staked from the head above to the mouth below. The lower ground, though very little prospected, it is now thought, will yield big returns when extensively worked by capital. Most of the ground on Bonanza and Eldorado, however, is drifting ground, but so much pay dirt is left, especially in the former and latter, that both creeks when worked later by bedrock flumes and hydraulic power, will pay immensely.

ELDORADO.

Eldorado, discovered after Bonanza was taken, comes in on the right hand of Bonanza six miles above discovery. It is about eight miles long, and taking a short turn after leaving Bonanza, runs almost parallel with it. It has a number of side gulches. It is one of the richest, if not the richest, creeks we know of at the present time. Men would not, even with the gold before their eyes, believe it at first; it was like a fairy tale. Only a few cleanups will be given.

On No. 8, two men who never before mined, cleaned up, after six weeks drifting, \$7,000 a piece above all expenses. On No. 30, Alex. McDonald and Frank Chapell, one man for shoveling into the box on account of water, cleaned up 3,000 ounces, 259 pounds, \$53,000, in six days. Pans in the open cut, where the gold can be plainly seen in different claims, run from a few ounces up to 10, 15 and 20 ounces; and on No. 31, a pan of \$1,700 was taken out of a depression in bedrock. The richest ground so far developed is at No. 30 and adjacent claims. Shoveling from a dump last

spring, two men in one day shoveled out \$20,000, having to clean up twice; but no blanks exist on the creek so far as known, and it is only a difference of degree in richness—any claim is a fortune. Rich pay dirt has been found in places on the side hills, as high as \$175 being rocked out in one day.

HUNKER CREEK.

Hunker creek empties into the Klondike twelve miles above the mouth of Bonanza, and was discovered after Bonanza by men from there. It is about eighteen miles long and heads at the Domes. Discovery is about two and three-quarter miles above the Klondike.

Miners of experience tell us that when the amount of development work is done as on Bonanza, a year hence the output will be about as great as Bonanza at the present time. We, however, doubt these statements.

BEAR CREEK.

Bear creek is nine miles above the Yukon on the Klondike—the fork heading against the Bonanza and Last Chance. It is seven miles long; it is narrow, with very high banks. Little work was done until late last summer, for the same reason that Hunker was left unworked. While only partly prospected, pans of \$9 to \$12 were found. Claims on the lowest end jumped to a high figure in September, 1897; the upper part is practically untouched, and how high up the pay runs is unknown. At present the creek seems to be mainly winter diggings.

LAST CHANCE GULCH.

Last Chance runs into Hunker creek, three miles above the mouth. It heads against the left hand fork of Bear. Pans of \$2 and \$3 on bedrock are found below Discovery, with a good body of pay. Little work has so far been done, for the reason that the miners were busy elsewhere. This winter, however, it will be worked.

GOLD BOTTOM.

Gold Bottom is the right-hand fork of the Hunker, and is about eight miles long. It heads against the left, or Cormack, fork of Bonanza. A party of men found gold here early in the summer of 1896, but opening up well toward the head, and it being deep for summer working, little was made. The discovery, while they were working there, of Bonanza creek, across the divide, took them away. Work done on a few claims late in the winter and spring, developed fine pay down near the mouth, and good prospects are reported further up.

SODA GULCH.

Soda gulch runs into Gold Bottom. Good prospects are reported where work has been done.

TOO MUCH GOLD.

Too Much Gold creek heads between Hunker and All Gold creeks, and is about nine miles long. It was located in the summer, but not enough work has been done to show it up yet. The coming winter will tell, as in the case of the new creeks heading around the "Dome," how rich the pay is, unless the scarcity of grub should prevent their being prospected.

ALL GOLD.

All Gold arm heads near the "Dome" and against the head of Hunker, and arms into the Klondike about forty miles up. It is eighteen miles long; was located early in September, and it is said to have good prospects, and confidence is expressed by those who know of the richness of the creek.

BRYANT-MONTANA.

Baker comes into the Yukon between Indian creek and Klondike, but little is known of them as yet. Deadwood is on the other side of the river, three and a-half miles below Dawson. It was located late in September, but nothing as yet known of its merits.

SKOOKUM GULCH.

Skookum Jim gulch comes into Bonanza three claims below Eldorado. It is very steep, two miles long, and is thought to be the old mouth of Eldorado. It was first located by a spring arrival from the outside, who in two months sold out for \$12,500 and went outside. The gold is in very coarse nuggets of all sizes. A half interest has since been sold for \$37,500; said to have been sold to the Treadwell Mining company, of Juneau. The claims above have been sold to the Treadwell Mining company, of Juneau. These have not yet been worked. The sidelhill above is in places very rich, and from \$300 to \$400 per day has been rocked out. These claims were staked but a short time before "freeze up." An instance of how men overlook chances.

INDIAN RIVER.

Indian river bars have been worked for years. Rich pay was found but no prospecting of any moment has been done on it or its tributaries until the past summer. Good prospects, ranging up to \$2 per pan have been found. without bedrock being reached, and good bodies of pay dirt. Its right hand fork heads against the "Dome," as do Sulphur and Quartz creeks. The rich gold belt, of which the "Dome" seems to be the center, runs across it to the Stewart river. When the creeks which were located this summer, and the large number that have never been worked, are well prospected, it is predicted that the Indian river will rival the Klondike. A townsite has been located at the junction with the Yukon of 320 acres, and as the district develops it will be the head of supplies for these creeks.

DOMINION.

Diminion creek is the left hand fork of Indian river, and heads against the Dome. It was discovered last summer, good pay going up. \$1.50 a pan has been found and good bodies of pay dirt in different places. It is a very promising creek for the work done, and claims already bring good prices. A number of men will winter there and prospect.

QUARTZ CREEK.

Quartz creek heads against Bonanza and empties into Indian creek. Good prospects were found three years ago in places, but no more good pay has been found, and the creek is not located. Further prospecting may, however, disclose pay.

SULPHUR CREEK.

Sulphur creek was discovered the past summer, and after being twice located and abandoned by men who did not work, was finally found to be rich and largely recorded. It heads directly in the Dome; is about 20 miles long, emptying into Dominion on the left hand fork of Indian.

On No. 5 discovery, \$75 was rocked in three hours, and \$65 in two and one-half hours in the creek, bedrock not being reached.

On No. 14 above, pay averaging eight to twenty-five cents per pan with 200 pans, was sluiced. It was three feet deep and bedrock not reached, they having no drain ditch.

On No. 60 above, two and three cents is found 12 inches down in creek.

Fine gold was found on discovery, the coarse gold streak on No. 52 not being struck in creek, and no sinking was done elsewhere.

This is about all the mining done on the creek. When sinking is done the coming winter, rich pay is liable to be found.

EUREKA.

Eureka comes into Indian about two miles below where the river forks at Dominion. It was discovered in the fall. Little is known of it, bedrock not being reached. Two to five cents is found in the top gravel, and twenty cents three feet down, as low as water would permit sinking. It may prove very rich.

FORTY MILE.

Forty Mile is fifty miles below Dawson. The numerous creeks emptying into Forty Mile are

some in American and some in Canadian territory. There are a number that have claims that will pay to work at \$10 per day, and many that will pay \$5 to \$8 per day that can be worked at a profit as soon as the price of supplies comes down.

SIXTY MILE.

Sixty Mile is fifty miles above Dawson. Miller creek, Glazier creek, etc., which empty into Sixty Mile, are tributary to Forty Mile for supplies, etc., and what is said of Forty Mile applies to Sixty Mile.

STEWART RIVER.

The Stewart River bars were worked for years. The early miners worked their stakes on the bars there, some bars running \$50 per day to the rocker. It has long been predicted that Stewart river, creek and gulch, when properly prospected, would prove very rich. The great drawback is the lack of grub, and has prevented prospecting.

McQuestion River is believed to be the feeder of Stewart river bars. It heads against the Klondike, the other side of the range. It is thought that the great belt that crosses Klondike and Indian rivers extends over to the McQuestion.

Glacier, Miller, Poker, Davis, Gold Dust, Franklin gulch and Chicken creek are some of the streams tributary to Forty Mile creek.

From the head waters of the Tannanaw river good reports have come, but in the past it has been considered inaccessible for working, on account of the difficulty of getting in grub, and its scarcity. It is reached from the head of Forty Mile creek.

The use of horses to pack, which contrary to

prediction, as previous has proved a success, will open up the country, which old timers and prospectors declare has fine prospects. It will perhaps give Uncle Sam a rival for the Klondike fields.

The lower Tannanaw can be reached in the same way from Birch creek.

DAWSON CITY.

Dawson City is situated on a flat on the lower side of the Klondike where it comes into the Yukon, along which it extends a mile and a-half. The flat runs back from the river to the hills behind, making a very fine townsite. It is already well built upon the water front. The ground has all been taken up as a townsite by different parties, and lots must be bought of them.

It has an opera house, stores, great warehouses, blacksmith shops, sawmills, saloons, etc. Property values are rising.

No hotels or restaurants at the present time.

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